one for fear the men would strike."

The witness further testified that he was criticised by a member of the Grievance Committee because he had got out too many cars and he had replied that he had a family to support and naturally wanted to earn all he could. He said that the restriction rule was probably made to have an even distribution of cars, but that some miners either did not or could not work their full quota. He said he now gets all the cars he wants and one day last week his shift mined and loaded twelve cars, instead of six or seven to which they had been restricted.

General Superintendent May of the Hillside and Pennsylvania cal and iron committee the control of the six of the care the cars the said and iron committee the cars.

General Superintendent May of the Imisside and Pennsylvania c. al and icon companies concluded his testimony during the morning. Gen. Wilson, who still officiates as chairman, thanked Capt. May for the concise manner in which his testimony had been given. Capt. May said that after the advent of the United Mine Workers in had been given. Capt. May sold that after the advent of the United Mine Workers in the region the employees of the company had shown less efficiency, a lack of discipline and a decrease in earning capacity. At no time had there been any refusal on the part of the company to meet its employees either by committee or individually. The fact that a man had served on a g ievance committee was never used against him and no black list had ever been kept nor had notice ever been received kept nor had notice ever been received from any other company of the existence

His company, he said, had no objection His company, he said, had no objection to its employees banding themselves together in a labor organization. The opposition to the United Mine Workers of America was because it interposes between employer and employee a foreign element which has no personal interest in the dispute and is therefore not the best kind for the authracite miner. for the anthracite miner.

In support of his contention that the productive power of the miner has been lessened under the union, Mr. May read from an official circular issued by the union by which no miner or laborer was pernitted to load more than twelve inches topping on a car under a fine of \$5 for the first offence and \$10 or expulsion for the

second.

As an illustration of the effects on disci As an illustration of the effects on discipline by the control of the union, the witness cited the case of a driver at the Clifford's shaft, who, while idle, was asked to clear up the road. He refused. Because of the fear of a strike he was not discharged. From 1900 to 1902 there were petty strikes at the workings. Regarding efforts to maintain order during the recent strike the witness testified that the Coal and Iron rollies had been employed because of the

the witness testified that the Coal and Iron police had been employed because of the impossibility of getting suitable deputies from the county authorities. By suitable he meant those who would not sympathize with the strikers.

Counsel for the company then explained at length the statute under which the Coal and Iron police are established. Mr. May followed with the instructions he had given to these officials, many of whom were to these officials, many of whom wer recruited from the regular employees o the company. Others were college grad uates, students, tradesmen and men from the neighborhood of Scranton. They were under charge of Capt. Foota, a member of the National Guard, and no one was accepted ho was not sober and of good character. The efforts to get the collieries to wor

The efforts to get the collieries to work during the strike wero next considered. Mr. May asserted that if the men had been let alone coal would have been mined. About fifty men out of 1.500 men who cut coal had been induced to return, and all told, including 500 Coal and Iron policemen, the total number who worked during the strike was 500 out of 3,000 employees. Those who were not cutting coal worked about the washeries and breakers. The production of coal was between 4 000 and 5,000 tons daily. \*What effect would the reduction of hours

"What effect would the reduction of nours have?" interrupted Commissioner Clark. "It would increase the number of men required to do the work and in dull times would cut down the earnings of the miners."

## AMERICAN STAT DARD OF LIVING.

Mr. May said that no reason existed for the employment of a docking boss by the men in addition to the one employed by the company. An attempt was made to obtain from Mr. May a statement as to what amount of income he understood would enable a miner to "live up to the American standard."

"My father," replied the witness, "earned only \$400 a year, yet he reached the standard, for he lived well and educated four children. The standard you refer to I do not regard as

The standard you refer to I do not regard as a fixed standard."
"How old should the child of a working

man be before he is compelled to leave school?" "I would say about 14 years."

"Did you favor the men in their 1900

Do you think now it was all right for them to obtain an advance in wage "Yes." "How do you explain this?"

"Mr. Darrow," said the witness, "Emerson says it is a very weak man who is afraid to be inconsistent." A moment later the to be inconsistent." A moment later the witness, in response to a question if his ideas of the trades unions were not mellow-

ing from year to year, said:
"Yes, a gradual growth, but a man never knows when spring comes."
"Then you think trades unions are justified?"

"I do, as a general proposition." "Do you know Mr. Mitchell?"

"I have never had any controversy with him. That was over my head." "Have you any objections, then, to meet-ing Mr. Mitchell to discuss grievances with

"Most certainty. I couldn't talk with him about our affairs. That is the point I draw

Explaining further, Capt. May said that the objection would not be personal, but because it would bring an cutside element into the business of the company. "What do you mean by outside element?"

"One who does not rully understand the ground, and has not the interest of employer and employees at heart "It your opposition based on a feeling against the bituminous region?"
"No, s.r."

You object to meeting any one in conference not working for you. Now, if your 9,000 employees hire somebody to take charge of the r affairs, and he has to give up cutting coal to attend to their business, would you have any objection to

"Possibly, as a last resort," Mr. May broke off, adding, "I am not prepared to answer that question Commissioner Clark said

organize and consent to meeting a committee of your own employees. Suppose you have met such a committee and find it impossible to agree. Do you think it would be unreasonable for them to bring in an agent to represent them who might bring about an amicable adjustment of the

The witness admitted the excellene of an agent who would bring about harmony nder such conditions. In closing his testimony Capt. May criti-

In closing his testimony Capt. May criticised sharply the action of union miners at present in not working more than four hours a day. He said that many miners never stayed in the mines after 10 o'clock in the morning. "When men leave the mines at that early hour, isn't it always because they find it impossible to get cars?" asked. Mr. Darrow. "No."

"Can you state one case when a miner left the mines at 10 o'clock that his leaving was not die to lack of cars or some unusual

The witness promptly pulled from a pocket a notebook and read of cases, giving names. dates and full details. there any State law," asked Gen.

"Is there any State law," asked Gen. Wilson, "requiring a miner to remain in the chamber with his laborers?"

"I don't think so."

Mr. Darrow's parting queries were directed to sounding the witness upon his views of the operators meeting the miners' u son' upon friendly terms and possibly signing yearly contracts. Capt. May responded sternly:

"I think such recognition would be a dangerous experiment."

dangerous experiment."
"Would you join a union if you were

"I would not, Mr. Darrow. I believe in every man's right to do as he pleases, pro-viding he does not wrong his neighbor." Commissioner Wright asked: "Can any man in any walk of life do as

he pleases?"
"I'm afraid not," said Capt. May, as he

eft the stand.

CAN WE SEIZE COAL MINES?

THE QUESTION TRUST-BUSTER JENKINS WANTS DECIDED.

olution Directing the Judiciary Committee to Investigate the Subject and Report-House Passes the Bill for a Rebate of Duties on Coal for One Year -Senate Amends by Putting Anthracite on Free List-House Concurs.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The most radica action yet suggested in Congress in connection with the matter of relieving the coal situation was taken this morning when Representative Jenkins, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, introduced a resolution of inquiry into the feasibility of Government control of coal mines and coal-transportation agencies. The resolution reads:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be and is hereby directed to investi-gate and report to this House, with all convenient speed, the opinion of that committee as to the power of Congress to declare that a necessity has arisen for taking possession of all coal, coal beds and coal mines in the United States, and all lines of transportation, agencies, instruments and vehicles of comnecessary for the transportation of coal, and that if, in the opinion of that committee, the power exists and a necessity for the exercise of such power has arisen, committee forthwith report to this House bill declaring the necessity, providing fully and in detail the occasions, modes, conditions and agencies for said appropriation that will fully and completely exhaust the

power of Congress in that regard. The resolution will go to the Committee on Rules, where the advisability of reporting it to the House will be considered.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) asked imme diate consideration of a resolution authorizing the Committee on Morchant Marine and Fisheries to investigate the coal question. It was necessary, he explained, in orde that the committee should have ample and adequate authority to make a satisfactory and complete examination. It was agreed

The resolution for the consideration of th bill providing for a rebate of the duties on coal for one year was reported by Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.). It provided for immediate consideration, debate being limited to one hour.

Mr. Dalzell, supporting the resolution, said he had no idea that it would introduce an additional ton of coal that would not otherwise be imported. Nor would it be effectual in interfering with the acts of the cormorants who were profiting by the sufferings of the people. It would, however satisfy the popular opinion that Congress could do something in the present emergency, and it would discharge the duty of the House, upon which the responsibility rested for initiating legislation of this

Messrs. Jones of Washington and Mondell of Wyoming asked Dalzell, in view of the fact that the bill would not in his opinion relieve any distress or alleviate conditions, but would injuriously affect coal interests on the Pacific Coast, whether not the committee had considered the expediency of restricting the operation of the bill to Atlantic ports and limiting it to

Mr. Daizell replied that the committee Mr. Dalzell replied that the committee had considered these questions. As to the first, it was believed that restricting its operation to Atlantic ports would violate the uniformity clause of the Constitution. As to the second, if six months was the period of its operation, it would expire while Congress was in recess. One year while Congress was in recess. One year from now Congress would be in ression, and whatever was necessary to be done, in view of the operation of the bill and the condition of the coal market under it could then be accomplished.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.)—If the com

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.)—If the committee thinks it will be a good thing to have free coal for a year, why would it not be a good thing to have it forever after?
Mr. Dalzell—Now the gentleman is violating what I assumed a few minutes ago, and is playing politics upon an emergency bill.
Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, criticised the form of the resolution, which

Democrats in deteating it. If they would do so they could get what they desired by amending the bill reported.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.) followed in the same vein. The gentleman from Pennsylvania bad said that this was an emergency measure; true, but there was no more an emergency to-day than there was on the first day Congress met last was on the first day Congress met last month. And yet the majority, reluctantly bringing this measure now, lame, halting and impotent, could not wait long enough for the House to consider an amendment, or for the members to lay the facts surrounding the situation before the people. Briefly responding to these, Mr. Dalzell said the hypocrisy of the Democracy was never better exemplified than in the attitude and the assertions of its leaders. When that party was in power and passed its tariff measure of "perfidy and dishonor" it carried a duty on coal.

The resolution was agreed to—144 to 113. Messrs. Gaines (Rep., W. Va.) and Perkins (Rep., N. Y.) voted with the Democrats against it.

Preliminary to the discussion of the bill itself, Speaker pro tem. Hepburn announced

Preliminary to the discussion of the bill itself. Speaker pro tem. Hepburn announced that he would recognize Mr. Payne, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to control half the hour in support of the bill and Mr. Richardson of Tennessee to control the other half hour in opposition to the bill. the bill.
Mr. Richardson-I cannot accept contro

in opposition to the bill. I am not opposed to it, nor is any gentleman on this side. Supporting the bill, Mr. Payne said that the emergency to meet which it was pro-posed did not exist until after the holiday recess. In his own town coal was being supplied to all consumers at \$6.50 a ton, supplied to all consumers at \$5.50 a ton, only 75 cents more than the price a year ago. In his opinion the bill would not add another ton of coal to the country's supply. The cause of the trouble was that there were so many men in the country willing and anxious to make money out of the precessities of their fellows. willing and anxious to make money out of the necessities of their fellows. Except in a few instances, where private parties were importing coal for their own use and had a surplus, the bill would not reduce the price to consumers. He did not look for any increase in the importation of coal, which amounted in the last year to two millions of tons, about twice as great as when the Democrats put a duty of 40 cents a ton on it in 1894. The bill was proposed purely as an emergency neasure, to meet a public demand for relief, and was the only response Congress could make thereto.

a public demand for relief, and was the only response Congress could make thereto. Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.) said the experiences of the past year had demonstrated the necessity of putting coal on the free list. There was no assurance that the strike of 1902 would not be repeated, and the people ought to be in a position to secure its coal supply from abroad.

Mr. Dayton (Rep., W. Va.) said that the only practicable mode of relief for present conditions was to suspend the Interstate Commerce law, which forbade discrimination in the carrying of freights. Were that done and the railroads permitted to carry all the coal offered without regard to other freight, in sixty days they could break the famine. In his State mines were not worked over half time because cars could not be secured for transportation.

Messrs. Gaines (Rep., W. Va.) and Mondell (Rep., Wyo.) declared their opposition to the bil because, in their opinion, it would expose the industries of their States to the composition of foreign coal, with the result.

not afford any substantial relief, and would expose the industries of their States to the competition of foreign coal, with the result that next summer the market now supplied by their producers would be lost to them. The bill was passed—258 to 5. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Cushman and Jones of Washington, Gaines of West Virginia, Mondell of Wyoming and Patterson of Pennsylvania, all Republicans.

SENATE PASSES PREE COAL BILL.

months was received from the House, and was referred to the Committee on Finance. Three minutes later it was reported back by Chairman Aldrich with an amendment declaring that paragraph 415 of the Dingley Tariff act should not hereafter be construed as imposing a duty on anthracite coal. He asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill.

After a statement by Mr. Lodge (Rec.

sideration of the bill.

After a statement by Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) that he had intended to offer an amendment providing for reciprocity in the free admission of coal, but in order to obviate delay he would not, the committee amendment was adopted and the bill passed nine minutes after it was received from the House.

rom the House.
When the bill was returned to the House with the amendment, by unanimous con-sent, asked by Mr. Payne, the amendment was concurred in, amid applause on the Democratic side. Mr. Richardson said he thought the privilege of asking that consent should have been accorded to that side of

Just before adjournment it was announced that the enrolled bill had been sent to the TILLMAN ON FREE-COAL BILL

He Says We Have Law Enough Now If It Is Properly Enforced. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- In the Senate to-

day Tillman of South Carolina made a speech

on the resolution of Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) to remove the duty on coal. He said: "The tariff on coal cuts very little figure The 67 cents a ton paid by foreign coal coming into our country is of little consequence except to those portions of our country near Canada. We are exporters of coal, and in normal conditions there could absolutely be no benefit from this resolution. The American bituminous and anthracite coal miners can ordinarily supply

the world. I shall try to show that we have now on the statute books law enough if it is honestly and faithfully adminis-He read extracts from the Sherman act

The law gives the right to confiscate "The law gives the right to connecate loaded cars in cases of attempted monopoly, and yet we see the spectacle of a monopoly actually wringing hundreds of millions of dollars from the people, and the law officers of the Government doing nothing."

Mr. Tillman said he was not going to talk about the tariff. He did digress, however, for enough to say:

"God Almighty and the Devil in hell must have had a grudge against the Democratic party, and they paid it by making Grover Cleveland President.

Grover Cleveland President.

"I had intended to bring Byron," continued Tillman, getting into a lighter mood, "and read ten or twelve stanzas, because that no doubt would be the best part of my speech." He quoted from "The Vision of Judgment," comparing former Attorney-General Griggs with Satan and Attorney-General Griggs with Michael.

"They won't kiss when they meet," said the South Carolina Senator, "but they will wink, and Knox will say, 'I'll do the trusts as little harm as I can and you prevent me

wink, and Knox will say, 'I'll do the trusts as little harm as I can and you prevent me from doing any harm as much as you can.' "He accused both of being in sympathy with monopolies while charged with the duty of prosecuting them.

He then paid his respects to "that monumental millionaire who is trying to buy his way into the Temple of Fame by donating millions to a Northwestern university."

He said Mr. Rockefeller put 10 or 15 cents more on kerosene and made \$15,000,000 giving \$2,500,000 of it to the university and getting eulogies from "the sycophants who now write editorials in the news-

Two o'clock and the unfinished business stopped Mr. Tillman's speech, and he gave notice that he would resume to-morrow.

COAL OUTPUT DECREASED. Miners Won't Work More Despite Mitchell'

Order-Another Feast Day. TAMAQUA, Pa., Jan. 14.-Mine foremen and superintendents in the southern part of the anthracite coal fields complain that the miners are greatly retarding the production by their persistent refusal to work more than four days a week or at the most five days. It is asserted that the miner now have the opportunity of working ten hours a day and six days a week, but that, regardless of the fact that their families are in poor circumstances, they refuse to

take advantage of it. At Mahanoy City the officials at the required a vote without opportunity to amend, and pleaded with Republicans who believed in free coal to join with the Democrats in defeating it. If they would do so they could get what they desired by amending the hill proposed in the pro it is said that the miners are working on an average of about four and one-half days a week. At Ashland and Mount Carmel and Shamokin the average is said to be

about the same. HAZLETON, Pa., Jan. 16.-The colleries throughout this region were greatly handicapped to-day by the celebration of the Greek New Year's day. Every colliery was more or less affected, but those of Coxe Brothers & Co. and G. B. Markle Company Brothers & Co. and G. B. Markle Company on the north side were especially the victims of the jollifications. As a result the shipment of coal from the Lehigh region was curtailed by thousands of tons. The colliery officials fear that the celebration will continue to-morrow.

The order issued by President Mitchell will have little effect on the foreigners in celebrating their feast days.

brating their feast days.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 14.—There was no

ncrease in the coal output here to-day as a esult of President Mitchell's circular to the miners. It has been learned that the lifterent locals that voted upon the question last night decided to work no longer than ten hours, but to get out all the cars possible

COAL TRUST PROSECUTIONS. Gov. Nash Gets After the Operators-R

tall Dealers in Court in Detroit. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 14.-Gov. Nash nd Attorney-General Sheets this afternoon attacked the Coal Trust in the Supreme Court. Suits were filed to annul the charters of several companies. At first the Governor and Attorney-General believed that the railroads were to blame for the coal famine. Then investigations which were concluded with the conference with Supt. Peters of the Pennsylvania Railroad convinced them that the railroads were blameless.

The suits are brought under the Ohio Asi Trust law commonly known as the

Anti-Trust law, commonly known as the Valentine-Stewart act. It is charged that all the companies named are in a conspirac or combination in restraint of trade, for he purpose of extorting unreas

DETROIT, Jan. 14.-Prosecuting Attorney Hunt has been investigating the condition of the coal trade here for some weeks and as a result he filed an information in the Wayne Circuit Court to-day against the Detroit Coal Exchange, asking for an in metion that would put a stop to the work-

ing of the exchange.

The body is composed of over forty retail dealers and it is alleged in the information that the members fix a minimum price at which coal may be sold and that they are nder an obligation not to reduce that price

COAL CLOGGING RAILROADS. so Much Car Switching Under New Cor ditions That Delays Easily Occur. The coal-carrying companies had a new

The coal-carrying companies had a new problem to meet yesterday. Anthracite arrived in such quantities that the docks at Hoboken, Jersey City, Elizabethport and other distributing points were clogged with loaded ears. The traffic was the heaviest ever known.

Vice-President Loomis of the Lackawanna road spent yesterday morning and part of the afternoon in Hoboken superin-

ending the switching of cars. 82.000 for Coal for Jersey City Poor The Jersey City Board of Finance adopted At half past 3 the bill rebating the duty on coal imported within the next twelve in buying coal for the poor of the city.

THE TRUST-BUSTERS CONFER.

INVITED TO THE WHITE HOUSE WITH THEIR BILL.

The President Expressed His Approval of It and Said That While It Might Not Bust Everything That Ought to Be Busted, It Was a Step the Right Way

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-Trust-Buster Charles Edgar Littlefield of Maine and his assistant buster, Samuel Powers of Massa-chusetts, and Jesse Overstreet of Indiana, comprising the Republican members of the ub-committee of the Committee on the Judiciary, to-day moved their trust-busting machinery temporarily from the Capitol to the White House. By invitation of the President they took the little trust-buster that they have succeeded in forming out of the big trust-buster introduced by Head Buster Jenkins, at the suggestion of Administration Buster Knox, and the multitudinous other proposed busters presented by the would-be busters from various parts of the United States, to the White House, formerly the Executive Mansion, and sub mitted it to the inspection of the President, while all hands busted a more or less elaborate luncheon. The only guest besides the President and the Congress trust-busters was the head trust-buster of the Administration. Attorney-General Knox, who returned from South Carolina this morning just in time to be welcomed by a sight of the little buster that had been hatched during his absence by Busters Littlefield. Powers and Overstreet

President Roosevelt expressed his approval of the buster that had been put together by Buster Littlefield and his associates, and suggested no change. In fact, he was "de-lighted" with the buster and expressed the opinion that while it possibly might not bust everything that ought to be busted, still it would be a step in the right direction, and undoubtedly would serve at least to bust a political bubble and give notice to the country that at the

next Congress a buster would be passed that would be a real sure-enough buster. So after the busters had busted the luncheon they took their little trust-buster back to the Capitol and sent it to the Government Printing Office, where it is now being transferred from a typewritten buster into a regular printed buster in official form. To-morrow the two Democratic busters who are members of the trust-busting sub-committee, Clayton of Alabama and DeArmond of Missouri, will be called into conference, and the printed buster, which they did not see in manuscript or typewritten form, will be submitted for their inspection, and they will be asked to give it their approval.

Whether these Democratic busters, who were not consulted by the Republican busters when the first buster was being put into shape, approve the buster or not, t will be adopted as the child of the subcommittee of busters and on Friday will be introduced to the busters of the full Committee on the Judiciary, of whom Buster Jenkins, from whom nothing has been heard during the past few days while the buster was being formed, is chairman. The full committee, with all its membership and weight, will then sit on the subship and weight, win their sit of the sub-committee buster, and if it survives it will be reported to the House at once as the finest and most complete buster that ever came out of a trust-busting com-

ever came out of a trust-busting committee.

Then, according to the President's trust-busting programme, the Republican leaders of the House—that is, the Committee on Rules, including the Speaker and Representatives Grosvenor of Ohio and Dalzell of Pennsylvania—will become trust-busters themselves, and prepare a special rule under which the trust-buster which will come into the House under the protection of Brevet Buster Jenkins will be considered and passed after a very brief display of trust-busting oratory. There is some fear that the real leaders may bust this programme, but at present it is expected to be pulled off as announced.

programme, but at present to be pulled off as announced.

While it is true that Buster Jenkins, the trust-busting committee, had little or nothing to do with committee, had little or nothing to do with the framing of the trust-buster that re-ceived the approval of the Administra-tion at the White House luncheon to-day, it is none the less a fact that Buster Jen-kins is a buster of the real simon pure, all wool and a yard wide sort, for while Busters Littlefield, Powers and Overstreet were returning to the Capitol from the White House with their little trust-buster inside of their pocket and their luncheon inside of their pocket and their luncheon inside of their breadbaskets, Buster Jenkins was of their breadbaskets. Buster Jenkins was getting busy preparing for publication copies of the greatest buster that ever busted out of a committee room of Congress. This particular buster takes the form of a proposition to give the Government the power to seize the coal mines and the transportation routes whenever it sees fit and bust them wide open for the

ment the power to seize the coal mines and the transportation routes whenever it sees fit, and bust them wide open for the benefit of the people of the country.

Buster Littlefield may have thought that by virtue of his official position as chairman of the sub-committee on trust-busting legislation, he was getting ahead of Buster Jenkins, who introduced in Congress the busters of Attorney General Knox, which formed the basis of the buster now agreed upon, but if so he made a great mistake, for while Buster Littlefield's buster is a mass of legal verbiage and simply gives the power to various departments of the Government to bust things under certain conditions, Buster Jenkins goes right at the subject and busts them from the shoulder, just as was pro-

Jenkins goes right at the subject and busts them from the shoulder, just as was proposed by the last Democratic platform in New York State, which, instead of busting the things at which it was aimed, resulted only in busting those who conceived it.

When Congress met in December Buster Jenkins had not the slightest doubt in the world that the only way to bust a trust was by first busting the Constitution. But he has so far recovered that he now not only stands ready to report to the House the stands ready to report to the House the buster of his rival, Buster Littlefield, but buster of his rival, Buster Littlefield, but presents a buster of his own, intended to bust the coal mines and those who own them. Jenkins almost busted with pride to-day when he read his new coal buster to a few admiring friends and confidently predicted that it would make the sub-committee's buster look like thirty

It is still the hope of the Administration trust-busters and their busting friends in Congress that as soon as the House passes the trust-buster some way will be found to bust the deadlock in the Senate found to bust the deadlock in the Senate and pass the measure there, practically without debate, after it shall have run the gantlet of Senator Hoar's trust-busting committee. The argument is that the people of the country are so united in their demands to have something busted that no Senator will dare to put any obstacle in the way of the parliamentary buster, either by making speeches or offering amendments.

According to the programme the buste will not be strengthened or weakened, but taken just as it busts out of the Judiciary Committee room, and by busting the rules the Senate, which allows limitless debate rushed to a vote and passed for the double purpose of heeding the demands of the people that the trusts be busted and to avoid

people that the trusis be busted and to avoid the alternative of an extra session, which would bust the vacation plans of so many Senators and Representatives.

The leaders of the Senate when asked about the probable success of this pro-gramme, simply smile and say: "Well, we will wait and see. Perhaps the programme will go through and perhaps it will be busted."

Schools Open for Public Shelters. YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 14 .- The Board of Education of Yonkers has voted to keep the schoolhouses open after school hours and o allow the children and the parents who haven't any coal at home to stay in them afternoons and evening. The price of coal here to-day is \$12 a ton and there is so little of i that many persons can't get a bucketful. THEODOREB.STARR

Diamond Merchant, Jeweler and Silversmith, MADISON SOUARE WEST

Between 28th and 28th Streets. Fstablished 1862. 16 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus. 25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE. No connection with any other house in this line of business.

## MAY GIVE UP PANAMA CANAL

COLOMBIA'S TERMS REGARDED AS EXORBITANT.

The President Contemplates a Special Message to Congress Explaining the Fallure to Reach Any Agreement With Colombia and Suggesting That Congress Declare That Effort by a Foreign Power to Construct an Isthmian Canal Would Be Resented by the U. S.

Washington, Jan. 14 .- The expected risis in the Panama Canal negotiations s regarded by the Administration as having at last arrived, and the President, appre ciating the seriousness of the situation s contemplating action which will, if carried out, cause a sensation in Congress and excite lively comment in the capitals of some European nations.

The President, according to reliable authority, has under consideration the advisability of abandoning the negotiations with Colombia, and announcing this action in a special message to Congress in which he will set forth reasons for the failure of the two Governments to come

o an understanding. There is authority also for the statement that he will suggest in the message that Congress make a formal declaration that it is contrary to the interests of this Government to permit any other nation to construct an isthmian canal and that any effort in that direction by a foreign Power will be regarded as an unfriendly act toward the United States. The natura inference to be drawn from this contemplated recommendation is that some foreign government has been endeavoring to secure the right to construct such a canal. It was declared to-day, however, by high official of the Government, in the most positive and unequivocal terms that there had been nothing to indicate that any nation was concerned in such purpose A most emphatic denial was given au

thoritatively to the story circulated recently that the German Government and a German syndicate had made proposals to both Colombia and the New Panama Canal Company to purchase their rights in the Panama waterway. "There is not a word of truth in that report," was the statement made to a reporter of THE SUN by an official who is in a position to speak for the Government. Even William son Cromwell of New York, counsel for he New Panama Canal Company, who, the New Panama Canal Company, who, a few days ago, declind to affirm or deny the report that Germany had made the offer, admitted to-day that the report was without foundation. Mr. Cromwell made this admission just after he had seen Secretary Hay, who, it is said, has been very much provoked over what he regarded as an attempt to frighten the United States into acceding to Colombia's terms by producing the German bugaboo. ducing the German bugaboo.

mendation to Congress is caution, dictated merely by common sense, and not by any feeling that there is real danger of a coup by Germany or any company with reference to the canal.

The prospect of an indefinite delay in the canal couplings is so great at this time. anal negotiations is so great at this time that the President believes, or is coming to believe, that pending a final adjustment of an agreement which will enable the United States to undertake the construction of an isthmian waterway, either over the Panama or the Nicaragua route, it will be well to have it known to all the

be well to have it known to all the world that no interoceanic canal shall be constructed on the Western Hemisphere that is not owned and controlled by the Government of the United States.

Attention again has been attracted to the advice given to the President that it would be legal and proper for the United States to undertake the construction of the Panama canal under the New Panama Canal Company's concession without asking the permission of Colombia or paying that nation one cent for the occupation of its territory. Several public men in whose judgment the President has confidence, including a member of his Cabinet, hold to that view, and there is every reason to believe, if the worst comes to the worst. believe, if the worst comes to the worst, the pian suggested may be put in operation. Almost certainly it will be carried out if Colombia should attempt to sell the right o build the canal to any other nation than he United States.

In connection with the consideration he

is giving to the prospective failure of the negotiations with Colombia, the President is seeking advice on the desirability of entering into a treaty arrangement with Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the contruc-

Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the contruc-tion of an isthmian waterway by the United States over the Nicaragua route.

Colombia's insistance on an increase in the flat price to be paid to her from \$7,000,-000 to \$10,000,000 will not be resisted by the United States if the amount demanded for annual rental is reduced \$0 \$100,000 or a sum not greatly in excess. But the Admin-intention contends that an agreement of sum not greatly in excess. But the Admin-istration contends that an agreement on its part to pay \$650,000 as an annuity in addition to the \$10,000,000 flat, would be equivalent to paying more than \$70,000,000 for the canal property. This is regarded as an unreasonable proposition, and unless Colombia recedes from its position within the next few weeks, the Nicaragua and Costa Rican governments may have

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The cruiser De roit has arrived at Port of Spain, Trinidad; the cruiser San Francisco at Norfolk, the torpedo boat Dahlgren at New Suffolk, L. I., the collier Hannibal at Culebra, and the torpedo-boat flotilla, consisting of the torpedo boats Thornton, Bagley, Barney, Biddle and Stockton, the gunboat Waspand the tug Nina, at Key West. The training ship Buffalo has sailed from Pensacola for Port Royal, the tug Fortune from San Juan for Port of Spain, and the tug Osceola from San Juan for Key West.

The submarine boat Adder has been placed in commission at New Suffolk, L. I. the cruiser San Francisco at Norfolk, the

secretary Moody Returns to Washington. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. Secretary Moody eturned to Washington this afternoon from Annapolis, where he met with injuries in a runaway accident on Monday. Mr. Moody's two days in bed brought him around all right. He went from the station around all right. He was here to his residence.

New Postmasters. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Presiden

o-day sent to the Senate the following nominations of postmasters: New York George R Pettit, Brocton, James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry; Henry M. Haviland, Jamesca; Charles W. Hatch, Lockport.

JUDGE TELLS OF BRIBE OFFER

LOCKED IN THE ROOM AND HAD TO LISTEN, HARNEY SAYS.

Acouses Senator Clark's Son and Amalsamated Copper Company Attorneys -\$250,000 if He Would Admit That the Other 81de Had Bribed

BUTTE, Mon., Jan. 14.-Judge E. W Harney of the District Court, who made the charges of attempted bribery against Arthur J. Shores, chief counsel for Amalgamated Copper Company, on which an attempt is being made to disbar him, gave his testimony to-day at the trial. For the first time he made a public statement of the alleged attempts of Charles W. Clark, son of United States Senator Clark, to bribe him.

Judge Harney said he was informed by Mr. Shores, the accused attorney, that the scheme to be proposed to him originated with Clark. By false representations, made to him by Attorney Stivers of the Amalgamated company, he was induced to visit the rooms of Mr. Shores at the Thornton Hotel on the night of Aug. 5, 1901, to meet his attorney and friend, Jesse B. Roote The latter was not there, but arrived later at night.

Charles W. Clark also came in and told the Judge that they had evidence enough the Judge that they had evidence enough to send him to the penitentiary for bribery and ruin his home. Clark proposed that he sign an affidavit that he had accepted a bribe from F. A. Heinze to decide the Minnie Healy mine case in his favor, resign his place on the bench and leave the country. He threatened and cajoled the Judge, but the latter says he refused to yield, as he had never accepted a bribe and defied the Amalgamated company people to do their worst.

their worst.

He was told that they had evidence of men who overheard Mrs. Ada H. Brackett offer him \$50,000 in behalf of Heinze and pay him \$10,000 down. Judge Harney said that before Clark got through attempting to buy him and threatening him, he had admitted that he did not believe the Judge had been bribed by Heinze, but warned the Judge that the best thing he could do was to admit that he had been bribed account the warner warner the management of the said that he had been bribed account the warner warner the management of the said that he was to admit that he had been bribed account the warner was the warner warner the management of the said that he was that the warner was the said that he was the

warned the Judge that the best thing he could do was to admit that he had been bribed, accept the Amalgamated money and do as the Amalgamated people wanted him to or they would surely ruin him and send him to the penitentiary.

Judge Harney said that young Clark began by offering him \$100,000, then raised it to \$150,000 and to \$250,000, but the Judge told him he would not do what was desired of him for all the money the Clark family and the Amalgamated company had. It was suggested to him that whether guilty or not he would be convicted and he could save himself by confessing, resigning his place and go to New York, where the money was to be turned over to him. They threatened to arrest him the following day for bribery if he did not agree to the proposition, but he says he still refused and defied them.

He said he was under the impression that

fied them.

He said he was under the impression that
he was locked in the room and was therefore compelled to listen to the corruptoffers.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY TREATY. Senate Committee Amends as Demanded by the Beet Sugar Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The Cuban reciprocity treaty was considered by the Sen-ate Foreign Relations Committee this morning, and an amendment designed to prevent a greater reduction than 20 per cent. on Cuban merchandise coming into the United States was adopted. This amendment was demanded by the beet sugar interests. Another radical change agreed to was the insertion of a provision that during the lifetime of the treaty—five years—the United States should give no other country a reduction in the tariff rates on sugar. The text of the amendment is as follows;

The text of the amendment is as follows;
Provided, that, while this convention is in force, no sugar being the product of the soil of the Republic of Cuba shall be exported from said republic to the United States at a greater reduction of duty than 20 per cent below the rates prescribed by the act of July 24, 1897; and provided, further, that while this convention is in force no sugar shall be imported into the United States from any other foreign country at a lower rate of duty than that imposed by the act of July 24, 1897.

The committee rejected by a party vote an amendment proposed by Senator Bacon of Georgia to strike out Article VI., which

of Georgia to strike out Article VI., which bars American tobacco from the henefits of the general reduction granted by Cubs. This motion was made at the instance of the Florida tobacco manufacturers and grow-Florida tobacco manufacturers and growers.

The exclusion of American and Porto Rican tobacco from the benefits of reduced rates was insisted upon by the Cuban tobacco interests when the treaty was negotiated by Gen. Tasker Bliss, on the ground that they could not run the risk of lowering the standard of Cuban tobacco by the importation of American tobacco and its exportation as the Cuban product. The Cubans also feared the competition of Porto Rican tobacco, which is somewhat similar, and which is likewise barred from the general concessions of the treaty.

which is likewise barred from the general concessions of the treaty.

Final action on the treaty was not reached when the hour of adjournment arrived, owing to the pendency of another amendment offered by Mr. Bacon, which provides that the treaty shall not become operative until it receives the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

The committee will hold another meeting to-morrow, when the Republican members hope to dispose of the pending motion and report the treaty as amended to the Senate, with a favorable recommendation.

Cuba Extends Time Limit on Treaty. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Jan. 14.-At a meeting of the abinet to-day it was decided to extend he time limit within which the reciprocity

reaty must be signed by Senor Quesada

Cuban Minister to the United States. THE ARMY BILL.

House Adds a Proviso Against the Abandonment of the Transport Service. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The House to

day took up the Army bill. On motion by Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Ia.), the Signal Corps was increased by one Colonel, two Lieuttenant-Colonels, four Majors, eight Captenant-colones, four majors, eight Cap-tains and eight First Lieutenants, the vacancies to be filled first by promotion of officers in the corps, according to seniority, and then by detail from the line—no addi-tional officers to be authorized.

tional officers to be authorized.
An amendment was agreed to making citizens of Porto Rico eligible to enlistment in the Regular army.
On motion of Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.) a proviso was added to the paragraph making appropriation for transportation, directing that no further steps be taken toward the abandonment of the transport service without the consent of Congress, and, also, on motion of Mr. Shafroth (Dem., Col.), a provise against the sale of any vessel in a proviso against the sale of any ves-the transport service without she

Twenty-eight of the thirty-eight pages of the bill having been disposed of, the committee rose

Budd

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In its high quality and character, its

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street THREE NEW BATTLESHIPS. Naval Appropriation Bill Also Provides for

One Armored Cruiser. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The Naval Appropriation bill, as reported by the Sub-Committee on Appropriations of the House Naval Committee, carries \$78,713,400. The Department's estimates were \$84,426,030. The bill is now in the hands of the full comnittee and several days will be required o go over it.

As reported by the sub-committee, the bill contains a provision, under the head, Increase of the Navy," for the construction of three new battleships of 16,000 tons each, to cost not to exceed \$4,212,000 each; one armored cruiser of 14,500 tons of the one armored cruser of 14,500 tons of the greatest possible speed, to cost not to exceed \$4,659,000; two steel training ships, propelled by sail, to cost \$57,000 each, and one wooden brig to cost \$50,000. The size and cost of the proposed new battleships and cruisers are the same as for the vessels ordered under last year, act

and cruisers are the same as for the vessels ordered under last year's act.

The bill also provides for the appointment of two midshipmen by every Senator and Representative, and ten at large, making twice the number now allowed by law.

The bill appropriates \$15,025,632.for hulls and outfits for vessels already used; \$10,000,000 for armor and armament, and \$400,000 for equipment of vessels now under confor equipment of vessels now under con-struction.

Proposed Bronze Statue of Tilden. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-Representative Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) to-day introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a bronze statue to the memory of Samuel J. Tilden in Wash-

Senate Passes Militia Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The Senate today passed the Militia bill, after adopting several amendments offered by the Com-mittee on Military Affairs. The vote on the passage of the bill was unanimous.



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> 27 WEST 24TH ST., NEW YORK. MARRIED.

BROWN-LITTLE, -On Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1903 at 640 Madison ave, by the Rev. Thomas Hastings, D. D., Neille Andrews Little, daigh

sam Brown. DIED. ARIN.—On Monday, Jan 12, 1903, Albert J. Akin.
In the 100 h year of his age.
Puneral at his residence, 4 West 56th st., on
Thursday, Jan 15, at 4 o'clock. Interment at
Pawling, N. Y., on Friday morning. Carriages
will meet special car on train leaving. Grand
Central Station at 2.08 A. M.

of the late Simeon M. Andrews, to Francis K

AXTUN.-On Wednesday, Jan. 14, at his redence, 21 Madison av., Benjamin Haxtun the 77th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at 21 Madison at Saturday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. MARIE On Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1903, at his ?"

dence, 6 East 57th st., Peter Marié, in the 18th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at St. Patrick 5 Cathedrai on Friday morning, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers

PRAY .- On Jan. 14, 1903, Susan R. Pray, M. D.

Relatives and friends, also members of the foxer Rebecca Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F. invited to attend her funeral on Friday. 16, at 1 P. M., at 436 Washington av., Broos VERDIN. -At New City, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1903, Place Verdin, in his 88th year.

Funeral service at his late residence. New Circ. Friday, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery. Carriages will meet at New City trains leaving 23d st. 765 and Chambers st. 8 o'clock A. M., N. J. and N. R. R.; at Haverstraw station, trains leaving Franklin st. at 7:10, 42d st. 7:80 A. M., West